person or persons using the said road, at each and every of the said whole toll-gates and at each half toll-gate in proportion, such tolls and duties, to wit : for every score of hogs or sheep, fifteen cents; for every score of cattle, horses and mules, forty cents; for every wagon with two horses, nules or oxen, twelve and a half cents; for every additional borse, mule or ox, two every additional borse, mule or ox, two cents; for every coach, pleasure wagon or pleasure carriage, with two horses, eighteen cents, and for every additional horse five cents; for every chair, sulky or pleasure carriage with one horse, twelve and a half cents; and for every additional horse, five cents; for every cart drawn by two oxen, nine cents; and for every additional yoke, four cents; for every horse or mule, rode, led or driven, six cents; for every carr ed or driven, six cents: for every cart sleighs or sleds drawn by one or more horsea, mules or oxen, half the toll for vehicles on wheels; for every horse or mule and rider, six cents. And it shall and may be awful for any toll-gatherer to stop and detain any person riding, leading, or driving any horses, cattle, or sheep, or other article above named in this section as subject to above named in this section as subject to pay toll, until the same is paid: Provided, overer. That nothing in this act shall be onstrued to entitle the said corporation to nand or receive toll at any gate, of or from any person passing to or from any public worship on Sundays, or going to or returning from funerals, or going to or from a grist mill for the grinding of grain for the family use, or from any troops in the service of this State or the United States, or for the transportation of any or all the property belonging to the United States or this

Sec. 7. The said corporation shall cause nile-stones or posts to be erected or main-nined, one for every mile of said road, from each stone or post shall be legibly marked or inserted the distance the said post is from Detroit; and shall also erect and maintain guide boards at the intersection of all pub-lic roads leading into or intersecting said turnpike, on which shall be inscribed the name of the place to which such road leads; and if any body shall wilfully cut, injure, or destroy said mile-posts, guide-boards, or said road itself, or shall forcibly pass the gates without paying toll, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay for every such offence twenty five dollars, to be recovered by the said corporation in their corporate name, and for their benefit in action of debt, before any justice of the peace in the county where said offence is committed, or where the offender may be found.

Sec. 8. That if any toll gatherer shall unreasonably detain or hinder any traveller or passenger at either of the said gates, or shall demand or receive more toll than by this act is established, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay twenty five dollars to be recovered by the person so unreasonably detained, for his own use with costs of suit, before any justice of the peace in said county where such detention occurred: Provided, That if no goods and chattels can be found to satisfy such judgement and cost, then and in that case the personal property of said company shall be liable to the execution issued on said judgement and the same may be taken on such execution in the same manner as if said execution was against said company in its corporate

Sec. 9. The shares of said turnpike shall be deemed and considered as personal estate, and shall be transferable in such men collected to the number of more than sident and directors may

Sec. 10. Whenever complaint shall be of repair, it shall be the duty of such comsioner to give notice to the other two severely injured. sioners who shall proceed to examine such part of said road and view the same, and if the same shall in the opinion the said commissioners shall give notice in writing of such defect to the toll-gatherer or person attending the gate nearest the e so out of repair, and may also, in their discretion, in the said notice, order such gate or gates to be thrown open, and the said gate or gates so ordered to be thrown open, shall immediately after serich notice as afordsaid, be open and remain open; and no tolls shall be demanded until after said road is put into complete and perfect repair; and if such keeper of the gate shall not immediately after the receipt of such notice open such gate and keep it open until such repairs are com-pleted as aforesaid, the toll-gatherer or gate keeper so detaining any person as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay to the said person de-tained as aforesaid, the sum of twenty five tice of the peace in any town where such in the affray. he same may be taken in the same manner as if the same were against said company in its corporate name; and the day for every day they are employed, to be paid by the toll gatherer at the gate near-est to where the service was rendered, out of the moneys collected at such places, and

Sec. 11. The said board of directors shall keep a set of corporate books, open at all times to any or all of the stockholders, in which shall be entered the cost of the ection of said road and fixtures, also islature, duly attested by the oath cinity, who were called upon to disperse, and immediately retired. it shall be required; that said directors shall make a semi-annual division to each and every stockholder of his proportion of the semi-annual profits, after deducting the expenses of repairing said road and the fix-tures thereto appended.

Sec. 12. The said board of directo have power to establish such by-laws and ions as may be necessary for the ement of the affairs of said company, and may appoint a scaretary and treasurer to the board, and generally may do all further note necessary to carry into full force and effect all the objects of this incorpora-

the turnpike aforesaid and all the benefits and privileges accruing therefrom to the said company: Provided, That if at the time the state shall purchase the said road, the company shall have received twelve per cent, per annum, net profit on the original cost of construction of said road and gxtures, the said company shall surrender said road and fixtures on receiving only

said road and fixtures on receiving only the original cost of making the same. Sec. 14. The said company in taking ssession of said turnpike road for th surposes of improving the same, and in making said improvements thereon, no ob-struction or difficulties shall be allowed to prevent or impede the passage of travellers, conches or wagons while such improvements are going on, excepting such as are absolutely necessary for the construction, and that no unnecessary delay shall occur in the progress and completion of such

Sec. 15. If said company shall not finish and complete that part of said road lying between Detroit and Royal Oak tavern, hin twelve months, and the remainder of said road within eighteen months after the passage of this act, or if either the toll-gates on said road shall be kept open for the period of three months after notice is given that said road is out of repair agreeable to the provisions of this act, then and in either case the powers and privileges granted to said company by this act, shall cease and shall be null and void. Approved March 8, 1887.

A true copy, KINTZING PRITCHETTE.

NEWS FROM BOSTON Alarming Riot-Collision of the Firemen with the Irish .- Our city yesterday afteroon presented a scene of extraordinary ion and excitement-growing out of a riot of the most serious character, that has resulted in a lamentable destruction of property—much personal injury—though we have reason to believe without loss of

It commenced during the progress the religious services of the afternoon, and as we learn in the following manner: The members of Engine No. 20 were returning from the fire in Roxbury-worn out with the fatigues to which they have been for the last fortnight nightly exposed, to an extent hitherto without a parallel. The engine house is situated in East street. The company had just reached it, and were about turning in the engine, when they came in collision with an Irish funeral. Several statements have come to us touching the first provocation; but as nearly as we can learn the particulars we give them below :

The engine and enginemen were on the sidewalk. The procession also occupied the sidewalk, and some of them ordered off the enginemen. Some of the company suggested that the procession could con viently move in the street, without disturbing the enginemen. The Irishmen would not give way, but persevered in their determina ion to pass—knocking down two of the members of No. 29. This we understand to have been the first demonstration of violence. The melee soon became general. The enginemen were driven back; the Irishmen took possession of the House and

upset the engine. The members of the company then repaired to the churenes and rung the bells; hereupon the different engines collected on the spot, and both parties soon received large accessions of numbers. The Irishthree hundred, armed with stones, and clubs. The firemen, with the citizens drove them back through Purchase street made to either of the three commissioners to Broad street. Meanwhile many thous appointed in pursuance of the provisions of ands had assembled. Missiles of every dethis act, that any part or parts thereof is out scripiion were flying in all directions, and many individuals on both sides were very

Mr. Charles Sears--recently foreman o Hook and Ladder Company—and the man who distinguished himself by his boldness of such commissioners be out of repair, then in ascending the steeple of the Hollis street church the other day-was badly wounded and thrown into the dock, at some poin between Tilston and Liverpool wharves. He was rescued, and borne off on a litter Reports of his death were current throughout the afternoon. There is no doubt the his wounds are such as to endanger his life-though we have no certain information of his decease. His wounds were

n the head, and inflicted with an axe. Mr. Barnes of engine No 1, was carried off in a chaise severely wounded. We understand that he is out of danger. Many other members of different companies wer more or less injured.

The Irish maintained their ground, re-treating inch by inch through Purchace street, fiercely pursued by the multitude. Meanwhile several of the companies redollars for each and every offence, to be re-covered in an action of debt, before any jus-and a different class of combatants mingled

ntion occurred, and the property of said

An intense excitement prevailed. The pany shall be liable on said judgement; usual recklessness and disregard of life exhibited in all such scenes, were displayed in every direction. When the me reached the corner of Broad and Purchase company in the control of the contro tation for their services, twelve shillings per the houses, broke up the furniture, and emp-day for every day they are employed, to be tied the contents of the fether heds. The air for some distance about the spot, was filled with feathers. Meanwhile the figh continued—three or four hundred mer in default of such payments by said toll-gatherer, said company shall individually be liable to said commissioners.

The Mayor was seasonably on the spot.

The Mayor was seasonably on the spot Seeing the course things were taking he promptly adopted measures to call out the military; and portions of several regular companies soon collected at Faneuil Hall, and were marched to the scene of the riot. all the expenditures of said company, and By this time the force of the riot was spent; soneys by them received an accurate and comparitive order was restored. Still many thousands were collected in the vi-

> The number of individuals on both side the persons injured, many were mere spec-tators collected from curiosity. The re-sults of the riot have been less serious than might have been expected from its duration its excitements, and the numbers col lected There have been many battered and broken heads, no doubt, and many bodily beater but we are inclined to believe that there i been no actual loss of life.

> As far as we can learn, no blame can be attached to the fire department as a body, beyond excitement growing out of the im-pression that one of their companies ha been unjustly assailed, and the common error of the times, a disposition to take the

Destructive Tornado .- On Saturday, th 3d inst. about 6 o'clock P. M., the town and village of Pine Plains were visited by one of the most destructive tempests this part of the country ever experie parn of H. C. Myers was destroyed, and his fine orchard of fruit torn up root and branch. A large barn and sheds of J. Booth were felled and his dwelling much in-jured. The dwelling of John Decker was blown into atoms, and some of the rafters and elapboards were carried nearly 100 rods—himself and family much injured. A large new Baptist Church almost compleed, was literally piled into a heap of pro-miscuous rubbish; even the wail of its founlation was torn up some several feet-forunately, Mr. Northrop, and three or four masons, left a few minutes before. Many of the buildings were unroofed. The premises of Capt. Jacob Best, a mile and a half west of us, consisting of a large new barn, forty by fifty feet square, and a shed, twenty by forty feet, attached to it, and other small buildings, were entirely pros-trated, even the foundation timbers were thrown several rods, split and broken i every possible manner; his house exhibited a melancholly wreck, unroofed, siding torn off and buried amid timbers, trees and promiseuous jumper; his wagons carts promiseuous number; his wagons carts and sleigs were found wrecks from 30 to 40 rods whence they were taken, and one cart wheel was carried nearly one fourth of a mile up a hill; large apple trees were hurled 30 and 40 rods and one was carried more than one-half mile by measurement he had some cattle killed. A Mr. Antho ny Simmons, near Best's was on the road with his team loaded with hogsheads of sugar (1250 lbs.) horses wagon and sugar were hurled over a stone wall into a perfect wreck, himself blown in an opposite direction about 15 rods against a gate post and stones, where he clung fast. Isaac Crandall, Samuel Gripman and Daniel Sherwood had their barns destroyed and house injured,-Jepthah Wilbur had three large barns, cider mill, sheds, carriages, houses &c. torn away, so that one stick lay not upon another; his dwelling, three stories high was stripped except the floors, on the flo of the third story was found a cart wheel and axlettee; his wagon and all his farming utensils were strewed about his fields in pie ces ;-even hams that were in his smoke nouse were found in divers places, some carried more than 90 rods distant; had horses, cattle, sheep and hogs killed. Much other destruction of buildings has come to our knowledge.—Poughkeepsie

THE UNITED STATES BANK.—It appears that at the time Mr. Biddle came forward so magnanimously to the relief of the New York merchants and performed such wonders, according to hi presses in New York, the situation of his bank vas as follows:-

Specie in Philadelphia,	\$1,658,59
Balance due to the state banks,	1,030,61
Specie after paying state banks,	627,91
Circulation,	9,052,38
Due to Depositors,	2,688,87
Amount of immediate demands,	11,741,25
Fo most which, it had in epocie,	697,01
Notes of other banks,	1,625,18

Here are two millions of funds in hand to meet eleveramilions of debts payable on demand:— What an excellent condition—how perfectly able to assist the merchants in New York! to co-oper-

to assist the merchants in New York! to co-operate with the other banks in affording relief!

On the first of May this bank was in a still worse condition. Notwithstanding the sale of his foreign bonds to the amount of four millions, by the returns of the bank of that date, his specie amounted to \$1.282,813; balance of indebtedness to state banks, 789,226; balance of specie, 495,-563; circulation and deposites, 10,039,954.

Here is less than half a million of funds to pay ten millions of debts on demand!

ten millions of debts on demand!

Let it be remembered that but a few days after this Mr. Biddle's bank stopped payment, and we shall know how true his statements then mads were—that had it, the bank, consulted merely its own strength, it would have continued its pay-ment without reserve,'—that is, he would have paid ten millions with half a million. We shall know too, how true was his statement that he stopped because the state banks would not pay their balance! when in fact there was a heavy bal ance due from the United States bank to th state banks.

Another reason for stopping payment he gives in a letter to Mr. Adams, in these words: "While the vaults of all the other banks were closed, the government would have no resource to procure specie but the bank of the U. States which ought not to assume the risk of being the only source of supply for bullion to the govern-ment and the land offices, as well as for exporta-

Alas, for the government! alas, for the lan offices! alas, for the exporters of specie! Mr. Biddle has closed the doors of his vault, which contains four hundred thousand dollars!—Oncida Democrat.

Some of the papers have been recording he marriage, somewhere out west, of Miss Precious Little. They forgot to mention her husband, who is the Hon. Trifle Smaller, of Little Rock, Arkansas. Both parties emigrated from Little Creek Townnip, in the little state of Delaware.

The banks of New Branswick have stopp species payments and those of New Scotia are e pected to do the same; but those of New foun land it is believed will hold out.

I T At a meeting of the citizens of the village of Lima, held at the Lima Hotel, on the 17th of June, 1837, for the purpose of adopting measures for celebrating the 61st Anniversary of America Independence, Mr. G. A. Moore was appointed president, and John B. Howe, Esq. secretary When the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the citizens of Lima celebrate the 61st anniversary of American Independence by the delivery of an Oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and with appropri-nte religious ceremonies. That E. B. Smith, Esq. ate religious ceremos be Orator of the day, Rev. Christopher Corey Chaplain, Mr. John Moore reader of the Declar tion of Independence, and Col. Wm. M. Holmes, Marshall. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements:— Col. Selden Martin, P. L. Mason Esq. R. H Fury, M. E. Mason, Hou. Luther Newton, Dr T. Hobbs, John B. Howe, Esq., John Kromer, W. H. Gardner, E. A. Brown, A. Powell, A. Adams, John Moore, G. F. Whittaker, J. C. Kinney, Wm. Phalps, H. L. Johnston, Mr. Stone

The meeting then adjourned, eine die.

Brutus Stockwell, Sam'l. Howard, N. O. Ar.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEINESDAY, JUNE 28, 1827

Novice.-This number (52) ends the year of the Constantine Republican, and terminates the finn of Munger & Cowdery. The importance of a general settlement of our affairs of the past year, is too manifest to need urging upon the attention of our readers. Probably most of those who are in arrear, have waited only to know that a year has expired;—that we now tell them

tell them.

The next paper. Providence permitting, will be issued on Monday, that the hands in the office may participate in the joys of Independence.

The legislature adjourned on Thursday the 224 just, after having passed an act allowing the banks to suspend specie payments till the sixteenth day of May next. It is, we are informed, a less perfect and more objectionable law than that passed by the New York legislature .-One provision especially, out-Herods Herod, allowing all new banks which may originate under the new banking law of last winter, to com mence buginess, issuing their notes payable "on demand," and yet be exempted from any obliga-tion to pay out a single dollar till the expiration

of that time!!! This is indeed a precedent-a new stretch iberality in the monetary world, never before heard of. There may be a grain of apology, in the necessity of hurrying the thing through on the last day of the session. Yet the legislature had better have returned home, without having done any thing, and left all the banks to weather the storm unassisted, than thus to have disgrace

Still, as there is to be another session in No ember, the evil may be prevented a very hurtful extension, by prompt action at that time.

The whigs have issued notices calling onvention in this county-and a pretty general the representative of this section of St. Joseph epends for future support.

trial of strength. And we do not apprehend lars may be! The Eric Observer contains the drowning of the land, by any flood of tears getting down to their aid. We do not perceive that the call of a whig state convention, nor the establishment of a second leading paper at Detroit, the "Spy in Michigan," has yet alarmed

We notice that the Advertiser calls upon the real friends" [that may be the new name of the whig party] of Michigan to bestir themselves in eason, preparatory to the election on the 21st and 22nd of August, of a representative in Con-

That is the time the legislature have just fixed pon, for the election to fill that office, and it will be a fair opportunity for the first trial in our state of the "real friends" and the democrats.

There is a scarcity of wheat just now, in this vicinity; owing partly to its sliding off by the good sleighing of last winter, and partly to large quantities having been bought up recently by furmers from a section of Indian, where there has been a great dearth. A small quantity was purchased last week by our miller at two dollars a -und we had to pay at the mill on Satur prices cannot be kept up long-as we learn, that a large quantity of Ohio flour has arrived at the mouth of the St. Joseph, and sells slowly at seven dollars a harrel. It will of necessity find its way up as for as this place, for a market,

There is more, we also learn, stored at Misha waka, Michigan City and Chicago, than can be lisposed of in the vicinity of those places for long time, even at less than seven dollars. Besides, the prospects of an abundant harvest just at hand, all throughout this productive country, give the predictions of starvation but slim encouragement,

Tr A third daily paper is proposed in Datroit, by the editors of the Spectator, to be entitled the Detroit Morning Post, to be democratic in polities. We know not what encouragement may be offered for such an undertaking, and the Advertiser doubts "whether the Morning Post will obtain a very extensive patronage."

But still, a second democratic print may stand s fair a chance for a living in that democratic city, as that second whig concern, of meagra ap-

pearance, the Spy. Detroit is getting rather fruitful, in the news paper line. A new religious paper, of the Presovterian order, has recently been commenced, entitled "The Michigan Observer," edited by the Rev. Warren Isham, formerly editor of the Ohio

F. Sawyer, jr. is now the editor of the Daily Advertiser, and Journal and Courier, in place of Geo. Corselius, Esq. who has retired.

The Detroit papers generally, are conduc with much respectability and candor.

(I' Our young friend and former "shipmate m an eastern office, Sylvester M. BARTLETT, who publishes the N .W. Gazette at G.lene, we observe has mounted the stump, as a candidate to fill a vacancy in the office of representative to the legislature of Illinois—which body has been called by Gov. Duncan to most in extra session on the second Monday in July, The election fill vacancies is to be on the first day of July .-Were it not that stumping is 'all the go' in that state, we should think Sylvester rather presumptuous, and be inclined to send him a word of re proof; but as it is, and knowing also, that he is full charged whig, we conclude that perhaps all feelings of delicacy may be absorbed in the consideration, that in Rome, the emigrant must adopt the customs of the Romans-or, if in "Turkey, he must do as Turkeys do."

But if he is an apologist for the duellist, as he seems to be by an article in his paper, we hope he will not get into any civil office. We would desire, above all, to see every friend or abettor of the urderous practice of duelling, falsely called the atisfaction usually required among gentlemen, kept out of the place where men of humanity and rational minds should be required, to make laws

IT It will be seen by a notice to-day, that a Millan's ship yard, three fourths of a mile up the river from this village, on the 4th of July. Alhough there may not be an oration, the dinner on board may be of some assistance in commenorating our national independence.

1) Whether, in view of the backward season, be considered early or not, we will just mention, that we have peas in our garden suitable for the table, and beans in blossom, and that in ma-ny of the gardens of our neighbors, potatoes were

Strawberries are so much the f this country, that they are now abundant thro'. out our fields, woods and commons—and so friend- at the same time transacting consi y are their greetings, where cream is in requisi ion, that the hour of tea-time, 'about these days, is an hour not to be dreaded by people of refined valates. Apropos.-A strawborry in a garden in this village, on Monday last, by a

ine vessel, from Buffalo, arrived at Milwaukee on the 12th and Chicago on the 14th inst, with a number of emigrants destined for the interior. She is owned by an association of gentlemen of Milwaukee and Michigan City, and is to be employed exclusively on Lake Michigan, touching at Chicago, St. Joseph and Grand Haven; as we learn from the Milwaukee Advertiser. Between Grand Haven and Grand Rapids, a distance of aout forty miles, a daily steamboat is advertised o commence running on the 1st of July.

The Michigan has also been around the penin sula this spring, with a large number of passen-gers, from Buffalo to Chicago—from thence go-

17 The Globe Building at Rochester, on the opposite side of the river from the fire mentione ast wook, was again burned down, on Sunday norning the 18th inst. Goods mostly saved.

SUMMARY .- Messrs. White & Gallup have run up a bookstore at Green Bay! The land office at that place resumed business on the 1st inst. and the editors of Chicago and Milwaukee are requested to notice the fact. The Wisconsin Demo state, we perceive, is agitating, prepartory to a crat, of the 9th, says that sales of the public lands state convention, purely of their own party.- to the amount of several thousand dollars have We care not how strictly they draw the line of already been made. Where did they get the rhi-distinction, nor how soon they set up business for no? It is on the principle of 'rotation in office,' themselves, and have not the least objection to that that paper at ributes the fact, that the Ducounty declaring at once the side on which he a year! The Galena paper says "that Van Buren men in this section are as scarce as silver dol-That party, since as a party it is hereafter to lare!" That may be true, and yet those men how itself in Michigan, may rest assured, that may not be in the minority. The election on the the democrats will be the last men to lament over 1st of July may test the matter. It is not for any movement, which shall stimulate to a fair a printer always to know how plenty silver dol-"hint" that some of the steamboats on lake Eric that might flow, from the few presses on the fence are so engaged in racing when they pass, that they do not put into that port for passengers!-That must be both honorable and profitable, after having by handbills invited people to wait there only to be seriously disappointed. The names of such deceivers ought to be made public. The whigs have discovered that General Harrison continues very popular in Pennsylvania! He continues also, just as popular as ever in this state! Throwing blue vitriol on the dresses of the ladies walking Broadway, in the evening, has lately been practiced by some of the monsters in shape of men in New York. Such croatures ought to be punished with total banishmen beyond the reach of the human voice or sympathy, the rest of their lives. Old Jack Barns, his wife and daughter, supposed to have been burned up in the Ben Sherrod, are said to be yet 'alive and kicking' on the boards of the Louisville The-

> We have been permitted to copy the following letter from a gentleman traveling west to a friend in New York.

> FRIEND R .- In accordance with the agreement ntered into when we parted, I now proceed to give you some "pencilings by the way," as Willis has it. You will perceive by the date that I now hall from a place at the west, at least com-pared with your down-easterly location. But ere it is not so. All are yet bound for that unknown region, which people have conjured up in their imagination, I should think, and given it he very doubtful and incomprehensible appellation of "the west." Where it is located, none pretend to know-but all are seeking for it as if t were the summum bonum of human life-the great object to be attained-an elysium upon earth, like the fabled fields of the ancients where repose the shades of the virtuous dead, amid a profusion of flowers-where all is happiness where no angry passions, no sorrow or affliction enters to disturb the calm tranquillity which reigns within. The west-the west, is the continged gry here as well as a thousand miles nearer the rising of the sun. All are pressing forward to this goal of their hopes, and appear confident that here they shall find a resting place from all the "ills which flesh is heir to."

But to the sketch which I propose to give you arrived at Buffalo, and started from thence of board the steam boat Gen. Porter, for Detroit, on Thursday, June 1st. A few years ago, you can well recollect, Buffalo was considered by the people of New England as the 'jumping-off' placethe 'ultima thule' of civilization, beyond which was a howling wilderness, all desolate and dreary-the fit abode only of wild beasts and ferocious savages. But what a change has com over the face of the country. How rapid is the march of improvement. How quickly fall the forest trees before the axe of the sturdy husband. man. The country, the cities and villages along southern shore of lake Erie have been so of en described-so often set down in the note book of travelers—so often paraded before the public in the shape of maps, lithographs, &c. that to enter into any thing of a minutia, would be suererogation. But perhaps they deserve a pasng notice. The first port we made was Dunkirk, about forty-five miles from the place of our embarkation. This is a lively little place, at which the vessels of the lake call in their passage p and down. Its business cannot be very exensive, there being no heavy transhipments of goods here, or water power to any great extent, as I could observe in a transient visit. It is, however, the contemplated point at which will terminate the great New York and lake Erie rail

road. Leaving this, we passed several small owns which have grown into notice within the list year or two, mostly through the influence of speculation which, by the way, has had almost miraculous effect in creating cities and villages

in the wilderness—at least upon paper.

We arrived at Erie, Pa. about 6 o'clock, P. M. found to be a place of considerable found to be a place of considerable importance, doing a good business in the commercial as well as other lines of trade. The town consists of

some pleasant little hamlets, with their piers extended into the water as if inviting us to give them a call. We entered sever. al of these harbors, as they are termed, for the pupose of landing passengers, discharging freight and of procuring wood. Some of the names I can recollect, such as Fairport, Huson, Grand River, &c. all places of no great importance, yet sess with the back country, in shipping pro for market, and in receiving mercha country dealers. Friday morning we entered the Cuyahoga river, upon whose banks and in the vicinity of which is situated the town of Cleveyoung lady, which measured three inches in circumference. We know not which is most deserving of admirers, the berry or its possessor.

If The Detroit, a steamboat represented as a fine yearsel, from Buffalo, arrived at Milwaukee. or village, whatever it may be, is flour, pork, &c. destined for the eastern market, s shipped, and in return, the merchandize which is to supply the wants of those residing upon the soliloquising, so I'll return to my subject: Fro route of the Ohio canal is brought. You will perceive the importance of this place, and the advantages which it possesses for becoming a large, very flattering here. And there is a good counwealthy and commercial city. Our tarry here was short, and I had not time to take a general survey, but noticed many fine buildings, such a hurches, blocks of stores, &c.

From this place we proceeded onward, and after making one or two more stoppages, we bore away for Detroit river, leaving the Maumoe on our lors, with all its sities and villages. This part of the voyage was most delightful. The onward the gallant steamer bounded through the foaming surge and raging waters, which were raised in agitation by the speed of her passage.— Beautiful islands, covered all over with green foliage, here broke upon our vision, just as the sur was 'reclining beneath the western horizon,'throwing his last rays upon them as they appear. ed in the distance. The prospect was enchanting, and all looked upon it with delight. But ere long it was lost, for the darkness of night came creeping over the 'vasty deep,' hiding from our iew all save that by which we were imm ly surrounded. At about 11 o'clock we 'hove to' upon the Canada side of the river, awaiting the eturn of day to proceed onward. Morning came and with it the hour of departure. The Detroit is a magnificent river, abounding on either side with fine scenery. Here and there is to be seen an old French habitation, the remains of former days-and wind mills revolving in the breeze, , A. M. on the third day from Buffalo.

Detroit, as every body knows, is a very ancie place-having been settled by the Canadians prerious to the old French and Indian war. For a he fur traders, and Catholic missionaries. Many buildings yet remain, which bear evident narks that the hand of time has been upon them-Their structure tells of former ages-their decay. ed appearance of another people. But since the tide of emigration has set in from the cast-since he government land has come into market, this city has become a large place of extensive business. Jefferson Avenue is the principal street, where a large portion of the trade is carried on, It contains several large and elegant churches, besides other fine buildings. Detroit is the capital of the state, but it is presumed that the seat of

I saw nothing as I came along worthy of espetenaw, if we except the bad roads and rough travling. Here and there, however, we beheld beautiful farm houses, with extensive fields of wheat | broad plain, all glowing with vegetation-what and other grains. But as we proceeded west the appearance of the country improved. The land looked better, the crops more thrifty, and cannot become a place of extensive business, havpeople more prosperous. There are many small villages in Michigan, more than I had expected to find. Ann Arbor, the county seat of Washtenaw, is one of the old settled places of the west, but has of late received a new impulse to its buiness, and is dashing away in fine style. Ma ny of the villages consist of a number of buildngs, generally collected upon rivers, or large sams of water, where power can be obtained or propelling machinery. Jacksonburgh, the

Passing into Calhoun county, the appearance country was changed for the better. In ings form by far the largest portion of the timbered lands. Upon these the trees are exceedingly sparse, there not being, in most places, as England and New York upon one. The labour required for clearing and improving the soil, is out trifling compared with that which is neces. sary in the eastern states. And besides, when ace broken, it is much easier of cultivation and more productive withal. Forty bushels of wheat to the acre, is said to be but the usual average in some sections. The only place of note in this of life the generation which is just mounting ounty, is Marshall, situate on Rice creek, a tributary of the Kalamezoo. This is a village of recent origin, but of rapid growth. There are several dry goods stores—churches being built—taverns—mechanic shops—two printing offices, and lawyers, doctors, &c. together with ample water power, much of which is improved. But its situation I did not like. It is built upon low ground, which I should suppose was not very onducive to health.

From Marshall I took a south west direction oming through a part of Calhoun, Branch and t. Joseph counties. The country along this route is new and but thinly settled. But its appoarance told well of its capacity for maintaining a dense population. After entering St. Joseph we came upon Nottawaseppie prairie, which is about six miles long and three in breadth.

To those who are unaccustomed to prairie ven this one, so small in extent, presents a stri king appearance. The whole of it is not yet in market-about one half having been held as an Indian reserve. But people have "made claims" upon all that is yet unsold.

The condition of the Indians who yet rem in this part of the country, is truly deplorable .having left Buffalo at 9 in the morning. This I They have faded away like the evanescent dew of the morning before the rising sun. As the arts and sciences advanced they receded to the deep recesses of the forest. They have been driven lands were held for the purpose of realizing two parts, one upon the low lands on the shore from mountain to mountain-from valley to valof the lake, the other after rising a small decliv- ley-from river to river, and where are they now? ity. The upper town, as it is called, is the place where nearly all the business is transacted. At Eris the Pennsylvania canal will probably terminate, which will greatly add to its present activ.

ity. After leaving this place, we passed some of the new world, the seeds of decay have been Michigan is 'going ahead' with her in

sown to the original inhabitants and how p ful the harvest which has been gathered Where the light cance of the Indian alone broke the silence of the 'great waters,' all now is whitened by the canvass of commercial enterprise.— Where the smoke of the rude hamlet curied aloft through the dark green forest, cities and villages have arisen in their might whose spires are peer ing to the heavens. What a change is here and what reflections does it bring! Yes, a lingering remnant of a once powerful people yet exist a-mong us, but how have they fallon from the high state of their fathers. No longer the lofty de-meanor, the stately dignity of uncontrolled freeor village, whatever it may be, is upon an amiof the water. Its population, I should judge, is about seven or eight thousand. Here the Ohio thick gloom of night. You are wanderers in the canal terminates, and the trade with the interior land, and strangers amid the home of your fais immense. It is here that a large part of the thers. The hand of violence has pursued you

with unremitting vengeance.

By this time, I presume, you are weary of my try around, when improved. From Centreville, I came to Constantine.

distance of about ten miles. This is also a vil-

lage of recent growth. Six years since, and I am told that the site upon which it now stands, was a forest then unbroken. It is situated upon the St. Joseph, about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, by the course of the river, and some sixty or seventy by land. That this is one day to become a place of some importance, no one can reasonably doubt. I have not seen a more beautiful stream than the St. Joseph. Its current is swift-its waters pure and sparkling .-It rolls along majestically within its banks, which abound in scenery, not indeed, wild and picturesque like that of the far-famed Hudson, but delightful, covered with the verdant foliage of the forest, or the more genial fragrance of the spring flowers. The whole valley of the St. Joseph is probably unsurpassed for beauty of situation, and fertility of soil by any part of Michigan. At Constantine there is extensive water power, sufficient, when properly improved, to carry ma-chinery of all kinds, to almost an unlimited extent. It is also surrounded by a country, rapid-ly filling up with farmers, whose produce will here find a ready market, either for home con sumption, or for the purpose of being shipped .days—and wind mills revolving in the breeze, brought Don Quixotte forcibly to mind. At length we arrived at the city of Detroit at about which is every where felt, more or less, has ren dered them inexpedient for the present. It is also more than probable that the Rail Road from Monroe to New Buffalo, will cross the river at this place, and that here will be made an imporong time, however, it was merely a station of tant point. If so, this will be the greatest city of western Michigan. It will be the making of it' and it will rise, if the gifts of nature are see onded by the works of art, for as regards situation, I think it is unrivalled at least in this section of country. Enterprise and public spirit, when properly directed, can accomplish every thing for a place, and upon these must dep the hopes of its citizens for prosperity and great-ness. A steamboat is about to be launched at Constantine for the transaction of business upon thoriver. This village will undoubtedly 'go a head'-will prosper-will amount to somet more than the more puff-ball of speculation which government will ere long be removed to some a single change of the times may hurry into obscurity. There appears to be some

About three miles from here is White Pig situated upon a prairie of the same name. Wha a delightful place is this to behold in sum A neat little village upon and surrounded more pleasing? But it is in want of water powing nothing to recommend it save the beauty of its locality, and being upon the great Chicago

What adds much to the landscape scenery of Michigan, is, that ever and anon is to be seen a small lake amid the shade of the forest, or afar off upon the plain. These bodies of water vary in size, and are to be found in every section of the

Many of the people of the eastern states labor ounty seat of Jackson, upon the head waters of under a great mistake in relation to their broth he Grand river, is just springing into existence. ren of the west. They look upon them as uneivilized-shut out from the blessings of social soci ty-deprived of the advantages of education, or this part of the state, burr and white oak open- any thing else, save those which are incident to a new and wild country. But it is not so. The moral character of the citizens of the west, so far as I have seen, would lose nothing by a comnany upon ten acres, as is often found in New parison with those who live in the more favored regions of New England. Education too, is considered of the first importance, and throughou the whole length and breadth of Michigan, there is scarce a neighborhood where is not to be found the neat little school house, where the first principles of knowledge are instilled into the youth. ful mind-and where is prepared for the bu stage of action. Education is a favorite with the people of this region; and with the ample provise ions made by law, its cause will prosperthe brightest ornament of the state. As population increases—as the waste lands become tenanted, so will the blessings of society increase will become more extended, and more generall

> As you wished to know something about the times, prospects, &c. I will give you what I have been able to gather. Here, as well as in every other section of the union, the derangen sequent upon speculation, is felt, but not to that extent that it is in some places. The specie circular, so much abused by the politicians of the east, has been one of the best things for the west, and in fact, for the whole country, that could have been adopted. Whatever temporary inconvenience it may cause, it has stayed the wild mar is which was spreading over the land, sweeping every thing before it—destroying regular business, and in turning the operations of tradesmen into mere bubbles—the offspring of speculation, Its character is now known, and its effects duly appreciated by the people of this region, and the only regret is that it was not sooner adop The facility with which bank credits were ob tained, caused a mighty extension of the system the strength of capital thus obtained.. These lands were held for the purpose of realizing large settled, to the great det country. But now there is an end to them this and the people rejoice that it is so. B